charel, canable of containing 200 persons.

lighted by electricity.

P. M. SAGASTA

ng some favor with the queen he was again

riven into exile in 1866. Then came the

revolution and the short lived republic, for

which he was minister of state. Another

revolution followed, and Sagusta filled the

same office for King Amadeus. When that monarch was dethroned and the Bourbons

restored Sagasta again retired to private life,

from which he is once more recalled with

the promise of great reforms, liberty and

progress. He is but 61 years old, in firm

health and of fine presence; so much is honed

from his administration. He so longer has

the Carlists to deal with in a military way,

and there is a prospect that all existing issues

An Indian Actress.

Miss Go-won-go Monawk is one of the few

ndians who have adopted the stage. Her

father, who was a medicine man, stood

six feet two and a half in his stocking feet.

Miss Mohawk is said to be a direct descend-

ant of the famous Led Jacket, and she be-

ion. She was born on the reservation in Gowanda, N. Y., where she remained until 10 years of age. She was taught when a child all the arts of woodcraft and borse-

0

manship, and is an

expert in the use of

ing the lariat. She

nvariably rides

without saddle or

other support than

a mere tether to

guide the animal.

At the solicitation

of the Indian agent

season she played Saugerre, the Gyp-

she was sent to school at Pains-ville, O., to be ed

villa, U., to be educated. There she soon showed a desire for study and became one of the brightest pupils in

sy, in a "Michael Strogoff" company. Her latest character is the leading role in a play written for her entitled "The Indian Mail

The Merchants' Bank at Omaha

A handsome new building has been recently

bank. It is seven stories high and fire proof.

The material is Massachusetts brown stone,

St. Louis pressed brick and iron, The

basement story is of stone, while the super-

iron and the floors of tiling, so that there is

NA DOST

MERCHANTS' BANK AT OMAHA.

The main story is occupied by the bank, and the other stories are occupied by tenants

for offices. One feature is a tile roof, which

is the only one in Nebraska. The erection of

tall fire proof buildings to Omaha is an in-stication of the increased value of property

uent crowding together of buildings in the

Warning to the Fair Set.

Although we have not the clizirs of youth

id beauty which were sold in bottles of rock

rystal, stopped with gold, the scalpel and

electricity erase the worst foes of comeliness with a surer touch. The unlest males, went

and warts are removable with safety either

mothers' marks" and "port wine stains" re-

same bealthy vascularity and color under

steady treatment by the battery, and care of

the general health. There is a risk, however

of sympathetic injury to the nerves of other parts of the face if these operations are not

bair on her upper lip removed by the usual

electric process of piercing the root of each bair with a very fine needle through which

the current was given, killing the bulb in the

skin. The operation was painful, so that it could only be completed in several sittings.

It removed the hair perfectly, but the effect

on the fine facial nerves nearly cost the lady

her eyes, and she lost the use of them for over

a year. Always avoid painful processes if

and directly or indirectly to the whole sys

or necessary factor in our lives that amazo-

nian souls make it. -Shirley Dare's Letter.

That Was the Hidden Reef.

"He was entirely too profuse."

"Oh, Kate, that was just lovely."

Why. Katef

Ee2

"Marion, I rejected Mr. Darringer last

"Impossible! A lover conkin't be."
"And be was as gushing as he was volu-

minons. He praised my eyes, hair and com-

"But his grammar, Marion. That was the hidden reef which wrecked him. He said

pected to hear him say 'Your tose aref I

ove him, and it makes my heart ache

think about it-but I can never marry him.

tem, and is far from being the insignificant

sible Pain means injury to the nerves,

ery delicately and intelligently done.

knew a lady who had a delicate shading

by the knife or galvanic current.

The

a account of the growth and the

eart of the city.

building to furnish food for fire.

may be settled by peaceful discussion.

On the third floor are the library, parlors

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER.

Senor Sagasta, Who Has Had a Vegy

Don Praedas Mateo Sagasta, who has just been made prime minister of Spain and head

of a Liberal or progressive cabinet, certainly should be able to rule the warring elements

there if experience can qualify a man, for he was born in the midst of a revolution and

educated in a civil war, and has twice been

driven into exile by the triumph of reac-

directors' room, dining room and kitchen

Daily & Eagle

CAMPAIGN BANNERS.

THEIR MANUFACTURE A THRIVING BUSINESS THIS SUMMER.

How the Gigantic Portraits of the Candldates That Adorn Them Are Made. Their Painters Do a Deal of Good Work



various new and extensive industries pring up for the furnishing of party badges, banners bills and buttons There is a good deal of fun in them. revenue only," and many a bit of sly humor, thought by partisan to be the

merely the by-play of an artist who serves one side as freely as the other. Manifacturing big banners is quite an art, too. Every large city has one or more big estabats for the business, and hundreds of men and boys are employed. The first thing that strikes the customer on

entering the display room of one of these shops is the sublime indifference of the dealer. On one wall is stretched a mam th banner bearing Democratic legends, flanked by the colossel portraits of Cleveland and Thurman; on the opposite, Harrison and Morton beam fown from silk or muslin, while elsewhere Fisk or Cowdrey or Streeter, or even Belva Lockwood, may shine in chrome and oil. The suck room is a comical sight. Here, Claveland in mere outline shines in a picture just sommenced; there Harrison faintly looms sut of a cloud, and yonder is Thurman with one eye and a "gamey" look. As a rule the big banners are made in sets, twenty or thirty at a time. The "easel" is all one side of a room, which reaches up through two stories; the "canyas" of it is for the common articles sizing" of oil and lead, and before that are dozen men and often as many boys standing, kneeling or perched on step ladders, each working according to his own capacity, and all doing some part of the same picture. The satirist of the other party often points a loke by referring to the mammoth portrait as done with a bose or asquirt gun, or daubed on by a sign painter. In reality, the por-traits, even on the cheapest banners, must be painted by fairly good artists, and the protes is as fullows: Suppose there are orders in for a mam-

moth banner 30 by 20 feet, to hang from a rope stretched across the street from "head-quarters;" on the left, of course, is "our gallant standard bearer," on the right his vice, above the party legend, and all around the emblems of industry, agriculture, peace, fortune, or any particular goddess the exuberant fancy of the com suggest. The muslin is stretched and "sized" with lead and oil, then the boss designer makes the letter outlines in faint crayon, and the boys, apprentices or unskillful hands, go to painting them in. If in colors, there is a different painter for each color. The artist then tackles the portrait, and soon the cloudy profile of the candidate shows in faint crayon lines. Then come the tinters, and very often different colors are used, rarely less than twenty. Each tinter has a "scheme" much like the mapped out head one sees on a phrenological chart, only instead of being marked "Amativaness," "Philoprogenitiveness," etc., the little sections of his "scheme head are marked "Pink," "Deep Flesh,"

Suppose it is a bust, "Grover Cleveman has finished his work there is a ghantly, barely recognizable outline, and e proceeds to his "Thurman" at the ether end, or to a "Harrison" or "Fisk" here. Then comes the heavy tinter, and bright red spots glow here and there on the plantial simularmon after which the picture looks as if it had been bombarded with chunks of raw liver. Next comes the first artist in hair, and when he is done the residential head is dark brown on the ton. Then another tinter adds the neck shading, mother the cheek variation and still another the pink, vermilion, etc., and last of all the finisher who does the "blending." And now there is a face and head without eyes, perched on a frame, which is to be a containd shirt by and by. The eyes are put in by a skilled an, the coat and shirt rapidly "brushed on" by boys, and last of all the "blue sky" is soured around the portrait by an apprentice with astonishing rapidity. And each one of these workmen can go over twenty or thirty strips are firmly fastened on an immense actting, just like a rectangular section of a coarse fish some, stout rope is reefed in along the borders, and to be fastened to the main supporting rope, and so the mammoth banser is ready for the committee at a cost of \$70 to \$100 according to the complexity



Such is the ordinary big banner. But now and then a wealthy or very enthusiastic club want something superfine in floss and em broidery, with silk cord and tassals; and of course they can have it for money. In that case the cost may run into the thousands. The manufacturers report an unusual amount of this extra work this year. The Republicans want elaborate designs represe factories, furnaces and commerce; the Demograts, in ble manner, want their arong points set forth. In the banners of the first party the log cabin of 1840 and pictorial mementoss of "Tippecanoe" have already begun to appear, while on the other the red bandanna deflantly waves. Of course the sagle and the American flag, George Washington and the constitution are the common property of all parties. Of course the manu facturers will work to any design ordered. but it is not one time in a number that the customer gots what he first intended. The experienced manufacturer is able to suggest obvious improvements that they are no cepted at once; and mary a club or committee is bugely tickled at the creative talent of their agent, who has, in fact, thrown of their agent, who has, in fact, thrown away the design be researed the shop with and accepted an "original" of the manufac-

MINISTER FROM PERU.

He Is a Learned Diplomat and His Name Is Felix Cipriano C. Zegarra.

The new Peruvian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, the Hop. Felfx Cipriano C. Zegarra. omat learned in the law, well verse in bollesiettres, a scientist and an author

not unknown outside of South Americ Senor Zegarra was born in the town of Piura, in one of the provinces of northern Peru, some forty years ago. He began early to travel with his father, who was a diplo mat and Peruvian envoy and minister to th United States during the administration o President Buchanan. The greater part of his early education was acquired under the

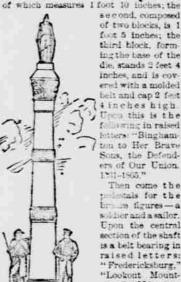
town college, District of Columbia, where he took where he took the regular course in the academic department, and was graduated therefrom in 1864 with the highest bonors and the degree of A. B. The follow conferred on him the degree of A. M.

Returning to the land of the Incas F. C. C. ZEGARRA. and Pizarro, Senor Zegarra entered the National university of Peru, began the study of the law, at the same time writing for the press, being attached to the staff of The Comercio, the oldest newspaper in Peru. He was admitted to the bar a few years later, and has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of the Peru-vian legation at Santiago, Chill, and was sently charge d'affaires. He was for a time the Peruvian secretary of the treasury, besides ably acquitting himself in several other positions of responsibility, and his recent appointment as envoy and minis-ter to the United States has received the unqualified indorsement of the government, or the party in power, and also of the opposition

purty.
Senor Zegarra is the author of an elaborate. and standard treatise on "The Legal Status of Foreigners in Peru," of an interesting vol-ume on "Public Education," of a bibliographical essay on "The Rose of Lima," which obtained the first prize in public com petition, and of sundry papers-literary, his-torical, political and scientific-contributed by him to leading periodicals. He is a cor-responding member of the Royal Spanish academy, the highest and most exclusive literary body in the dominions of Spain.

Binghamton's Soldiers' Monument. The national holiday witnessed the unveil ing of a Soldiers' monument at Binghamton

The monument stands 50 feet high At the base it is II feet a inches. This, the first base, is composed of three pieces of stone, all of which measures 1 foot 10 inches; the



Unon the central on of the shaft is a belt bearing in raised letters Fredericksburg. "Lookout Moun "Mission Ridge" and "Chan-cellorsville," Upon the next belt is another column block of the same beight. This band contains the inscribed words Wilderness. 'Malvern Hill." Winchester

BINGHAMTON SOLDIERS' The third block MONUMENT. supports a third burg," "Fort Fisher," "Bull Run" and "Antietam." Above stands the figure of the "Goddess of Liberty." The names of these battles were selected from a large number in which the soldiers of Broome county were

Power of Music.

The Spanish and Indian Californians were passionately fond of music. All the men could make shoes and play the guitar; and every woman could sing Spanish songs to her own accompaniment. Bancroft, in his "California Pastoral," tells how the people, after the conquest of the country by the United States, were reconciled to the new rule by

The Californians were invited to return to their flomes, and resume their usual occupa-tions. Proclamations which promised protection of their persons and property were placarded in the towns; but they would not come out of their hiding places. The commodore whose naval force had helped to conquer the country was at Los Angeles, and, meeting Capt. Phelps, an old trader on the coast, requested his help.
"Commodore," replied the captain, "you

have a fine band on your ship, and such a thing was never before in this country. Let my one bour in the plaza each day at sunset, and I assure you it will do more toward conciling the people than all your procla tions, which few of them can read. The captain's suggestion was adopted. At first the children came forth, and peeper

round the corners of the houses. A few lively tunes brought out the vivas of the elder ones, and before the band ceased playing they were surrounded by delighted natives.

The next afternoon the plans was thronged with the people of the town and with ran men from a distance, who, having heard of the wonderful band, had ridden in. The old priest of the mission of San Gabriel, as he sat by the church door opposite the plaza, listen-ing to the music, was introduced to several

of the naval officers.
"I have not heard a band," said the old man, "since I left Spain, over fifty years ago.
And that music will do more service in the conquest of California than a thousand bay quets."-Youth's Companion.

When Smoking Is Pleasant. "Is smoking offensive to you, sirf" be so

to a stranger.
"Well-er-I don't like it second hand." "Have a cigar?"
"Thanks!"—New York Sun.

Variations of the Game. Every man when he takes up his cards at a game of whist holds one out of 635,013,559,600 game of whist holds one out of 600,013,000,000 possible hands. As for the total number of variations possible among all players, it is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Babbage calculated that if 1,000,000 men were to be engaged dealing cards at the rate of one deal every minute, day and night, for 100,000,000 years, they would not have exhausted all the possible variations of the easily bett only 100,000 part of tham.—Box hausted all the possible variations cards, but only 100,000th part of their

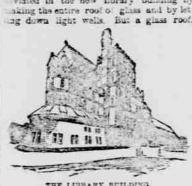
Victor Hugo's Artistic Ability. It is said that if Victor Hugo had devoted himself to pictorial art he would perhaps have eclipsed every one past and present who made black and white a specialty. He was never at a loss for material—a soft quill pen, with sometimes a hard one to finish up, and ordinary writing inks washed in with the feathery end of the pen, with any paper that he found at hand, were often what he worked with. His ink drawings were frequently finished up with coffee grounds -New York Evening World A MODEL LIBRARY.

TO BE ATTACHED TO THE UNIVER SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-

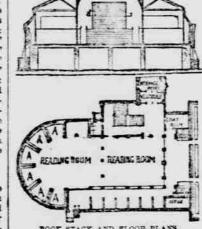
its Plan Is Somewhat Novel and It Architectural Design Is Majestic and Simple-The Building and Its Arrange ments Fully Described and Illustrated.

Plans for a new building for the library o the University of Pennsylvania at Philadel this have been prepared by Mr. Frank Fur less with suggestions by Mr. Justin Winson of Harvard, and Mr. Melville Dewey, or olumbia, all librarians of great experience he structure is to be of the French goth. yle of architecture. The basement will be f Nova Scotia red sandstone, while the res of the building will be of brick, with terms ul feature will be the porch and tower

The building is intended to hold 500,000 olumes. One of the main difficulties oring so many books so that they may ! sally accessible is in a proper admission at stribution of light. The books betn sched in such a fashion as to form les nnels, it is impossible to introduce light om ordinary win lows that will enable on ead the titles to the books except the ar the windows. This difficulty viated in the new library building by



THE LIBRARY BUILDING. medially in the chimate of Philadelphia ould make the interior of the building it number too hot for occupation. This objen is overcome by the use of ginss diffuser. The library will be constructed so as especially adapted to the three neces ties of a library-the storing. stal guing and recording and the di-ribution of books. The space will be rranged that these who desire to con olt books in silence may have an oppounity to do so. These are of different classe some only occupy a few minutes, others, pr ssional bookmakers, use the library for weeks or mouths or even years. Then the re parties of students who come for instru-ion and consultation. The University librar vill be arranged for three different classes here is a "conversation" room with acce the distribution desk, in which such wor requires speech may go on without di urbing readers. The reading room is di-ided by pillars into two compartments, the e for easual visitors, the other for studen nd bookmakers. There is room for 16,0 lumes especially classified and set apar or these investigators. There are also suite professors' rooms that may be used separ ely or thrown together, and one room is i anded for the Assyrian collection, which a sintended shall be devoted to a seminar or Semitic study—the largest special provision for this branch in the United States his feature of having professors' rooms righ n among the books is a very convenient an estrable one, and will enable instructors to lucidate subjects by reference which woul impracticable in a class room elsewhere while such instruction can be carried on wi at disturbing the quiet of other parts of the milding.



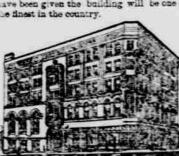
BOOK STACK AND FLOOR PLANS. [AA Reading alcoves.]
The system of receiving books will also be

very convenient. This is provided for opposite the main entrance. The books are re eived, passed through the cataloguing deertment and placed in their proper star nd then go to the reader. In some libraries an in others. The Boston libraries, with lev receive a book giving only the initi tters of the author's name on the title page and him a note asking for his full name ed inclose a postal card with a space le or him to write it. Thus he has only rite his own name and drop the card in thail box. This prevents confusion who zers are books in the library by authors w same surname and the same initials to Christian panies.

It is safe to say that the new Hbrary hiladelphia will be complete in every re-pect, and, when finished, will doubtless b se of the finest, if not the finest of librar mildings in the country. Its books at pr ot number but 50,000 volumes, but wi uch a splendid receptuele doubtless endo nents and books will pour in, and the natur-ride of Pennsylvania in such an institution vill soon fill the shelves.

KANSAS CITY Y. M. C. A.

in Fine New Building Is Nearly Com pleted, and 's Here Pictured. The Young Mc .. . Christian association of Cansas City have progressed far ith their fine new building to open the con ert ball. This was recently inaugurated b concert, in which the Young Men's Chris an association orchestra led off and was Howed by eminent individual performers he interior of the building is still in an un rished state, the concert hall alone bein ompleted; but when the last touch shall ave been given the building will be one of the finest in the country.



EANSAS CITY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. It occupies ground 132 by 62 feet. It willt of pres ed brick, with trimmings of andstone and terra cotta, and is exactly 2 feet high. In the basement is the gymnarum, 60 feet square and with a celling seight of 13 feet. Then there are three 'eo', dressing recens, bath rooms, shower

The concert hall, which has been so JAPANESE AT YALE. auspiciously opened, is on the second floor. The auditorium contains 730 chairs. There

is a stage, back of which are dressing rooms, well lighted and ventilated. On the same THEIR CLASS STANDING AND THEIR floor is the main reception room and the FAVORITE GAMES.

Little "Shig" of Imabari-Ex-"Prezie directors room, dining room and attenen, besides rooms for the use of persons for spe-cial purposes, one being for the meetings of the Ministers alliance. The fourth and fifth floors are for offices. The building is to be and His Protege-The Son of d Murdered Premier Other Japanese Students. All of Them Good Scholars.

For many years Japanese students have attended American colleges. Michigan university and Yale are their favorites. Of late, however, the German universities are taking the preference. Of those at Yale Shinkichi Shigemi, of Imabari, Japan, is one of the brightest and most popular with his fellow students. He is barely five feet high and weighs ninety pounds. He is called "Shig" for short by his chums. His history is an ilis father, who was a entertaining one. wealthy merchant, failed, and the boy was taken from Dorshesha college and put to work. To this be objected. Accordingly,

he shipped on the tionista. He was born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827, and at an early nos sly for America, became professor of engineering in a school at Madrid. In 1847 without money or friends. After a voyage of over the then young three months, dur-Queen Isabella proing which time be claimed a general suffered terrible amnesty and cruelties at the named a ministry of "Progresistas," hands of the cap-tain, he landed in mising many reforms, and soon New York in poor after Sagasta behealth and penniless. In some way gan to take an netive part in politics. he reached New Haven and hunted followed In 1816 out President form obtained con- old man, ever the trol, and Sugasta

friend of the needy had to leave the collegian, to whom he told his story. He country After said he wanted to go through Yale university returning and gain- and must do so, although he bean't a cent and didn't know where to get one. Such an appeal touched the generosity of the fessors and others, and as a result of their assistance and his own-hard work he gradnated at the inst commencement with honors He mingles in society with all the grace and freedom of his most cultured companions. and besides is a great ladies' favorite. a pleasing conversationalist, with a listing for journalism as a profession. Another Jap at Yale is Kikizo Nakashima.

who has stent eight years at American col-leges. He has been under the especial care of the venerable ex-President Parter, the great metaphysician, and no one ever re-ceived as much of the celebrated doctor's friendship and personal instruction as Mr. Nakashima. The two have seen almost constant companions. They frequently are together. Their discussions over their pet ideas and differences on certain philosophical problems are fre



tedly said had one of the finest and most acute minds of any stu dent who ever studied in his de partment. He phenomenon, a n d the two are called "ex-prexie and his protege" by the students. Mr. Na-KIKIZO NANASHIMA.

kashima will probably return to his native town, Kiyota, expecting to take a professorin the Japanese university at Tokio. Seikichi Iwasaki is a native of northern Japan. He puts his residence at Tokio, as do most of the Japanese in this country, it being an easy name for them to tell Amerithis place, and the business will probably be turned over to the son after the completion of his education. Mr. Iwasaki is in the law school and a man of much promise. two years' study at Cornell university in the academic department he went to the Yale

Law school. He will not enter the profes-

sion, but is endeavoring to get a broad edu

ention. Besides his regular class room work be does much general reading. Toshitake Okubo is a nobleman, as his every appearance indicates. He is scrupacompleted in Omaha, the property and the business place of the Merchants' National lously nent in his attire and thoroughly up in all the novelties of the typical young man of fashion. His father, who was premier of Japan, and practically ruled the empire, was assassinated on the morning of May 17, 1878. The tragedy was the outcome of the difficulty at that time with Corea. Mr Okubo, who was a man of great travel and fine legal ability, opposed a war, which the ministers of the war department and his followers were anytique to have take place. Considerable feeling arose among the factions. As a result, the war advocates employed six ascassins, who wanted for Mr. Ukubo and brutally murdered him with daggers while on his way to a session of the court, held just at daybrenk. The chief resussin was appre-hended and behended, and the other five will have worked out a sentence of ten years in of his father the vouncer Okubo came to next year. He will receive a government

> Ketiro Matsurrata and Soichi Tsuchiya are both good scholars. Mr. Matsurgata is a nobleman, his father being at present min-ister of finance of Japan. He returns to Japan to accept a responsible state position. He is of a literary turn of mind, doing considerable muscellaneous writing. Tsuchiya has studied at Yale under the direction of his guardian, the newly elected minister of foreign affairs of Japan, Oquama, of Tokio. He is a very hard student, and

from a royal family, is very bright and will

stands away up to his class. Taken all in all, the Japs are among the best students at Yale. They work very hard and still find time to go into society. Tennis is their favorite game, the exercise being about as violent as their constitution will permit This climate doesn't agree with them and is their worst enemy. They possess fine literstrictly classical entertainments.

REV. P. J. CONWAY.

He Wat Vicar General of the Chicago Diocese and His Death Occurred Recently. The late Pather Patrick Joseph Conway vicar general of the diocese of Chicago whose death was lately announced, was known to thousands of Roman Catholics in various parts of the United States as a man of executive ability, learning and magnet

like the lives of olic priests, quiet and uneventful He was born in Ferns, Ireland, in 1538, ics as a boy of 14. settling in Chicago. He went into busian early age, not

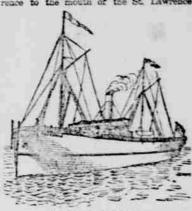
of sticking to it, REV. P. J. CONWAY. the money to fit him for what he felt to be his vocation—the priesthood. In 1859 he his vocation—the priesthood. In 1859 he entered the University of St. Mary's, in Chicago, and commenced the study of the classics. During the years of 1800-61 he was a fellow student of several men who have since distinguished themselves either in the priesthood or the secular professions. He next entered the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he taught several clauses and at the same time exampleted his own course.

Upon the completion of a thorough course of philosophy and theology he was ordained a priest July 7, 1866. He was placed in charge of several unimportant parishes in Chicago, and in the fall of 1865 he was appointed pastor of St. James' church. Here he found a poor church and a scattered congregation, but he immediately set to work to build up his parish, and in a short time he had erected school and placed his district upon a mos respectable footing. He was then appointed to another parish. St. Patrick's, and here arain he found everything in a chaotic state His efforts soon placed the parish in a flourshing condition, schools were soon erected, and several institutions of charity were conded He was made vicar general in Bishop Foley when he died, and there was much surprise a year ago that he was not spointed bishop of the newly created diocese Springfield. The last sermons which he preached were a series in opposition to anarchy and communism.

LONDON AND CHICAGO.

The Steamer Rosedale Has Just Made a

Voyage Between These Points. The citizens of Chicago recently welcomed the first steamer that ever came to that city firect from transatiantic shores. The Rose dale, loaded with cement, left Gravesend, ndon, May 25, and arrived at Chicago on June 29. After striking American shores the route lies through the Guif of St. Lawreace to the mouth of the St. Lawrence



STEAMER ROSEDALE iver; thence up the sirvam in a south westerly

irection to Montreal. Here the rapids are countered, and the cargo of the Rosedale was transferred in "lighters" to Kingston. ength of Lake Ontario; through the Welland anal; therewalong Lake Erie; through the letroit and St. Clair rivers and Lake St. Michigan through the Straits of Mackinaw. fraught up the lake to the mouth of the hicago river, on which the city of Chicago

The Rossdale steamed into the river, past the system of swinging bridges common in cities through which small navigable rivers cass, and landed at her dock, about two niles and a half from the river's mouth Here she was visited by large numbers of incagouns who flocked to see the first teamer that had ever cleared from a European port and come direct to Chicago,

STEWART AND VANDERBILT.

Turn of the Noted Millionaires.

Many persons who marvel at the wonder ful accumulation of money possessed by some of their fellow citizens do not reflect upon the fact that these accumulations are often due to close economy in expenditure. A resorter lately came across two extraordinary natances of economy on the part of two res, the late Alexander T. Stewart and the late William H. Vanderbilt

"I shaved Mr. Stewart," said a Fifth avenue hotel barber, "for fifteen years steadily, when he was a patron of the Metropolitan hotel barbershop. In all that time he never once thought of presenting a gratuity. He paid the same price that any other man would for a shave or a hair cut, and that was the end of it. It was even more the custom then han now for regular patrons to tip their egular barbers once in a while, and particuariy on Christmas or New Year's. Therefore, Mr. Stewart's omission was all the more

'One afternoon, some years ago, Mr. Stew art dropped into the hotel barber shop and while he was in the chair a severe snow storm came up. I advised him, as he had been quite ill for some time, it would be adrisable for him to take a coupe home. I went out to the bar and asked a cabmar what was the lowest price for taking Mr. Stewart home. They all know that there was no use asking a fancy price from him, and to I was told that I could get a coupe er him for \$1.35. I went back and reported Too much-too much' he said sharply. an't afford any such price. I will ride home in a stage first, and that will only be ten

nts," and so be did." This speedote about Mr. Vanderbilt's care of money came from a porter of the Manhat-tan Beach hotel: "The summer before last," he said, "I was called to the office one afteroon, and told by the clerk that Mr. William ii. Vanderbilt was in the house, and that he had mislaid his traveling bag. I was told to find it, if possible. I started out full of dreams of sudden wealth. I went by rail t Bay Ridge, paying my own fare, and found that the bag was not there. Then I paid anther fare to New York, and searched all ver the landing at the Battery. The bag was

Then I paid another fare and went down to the island, and went over into the Oriental notel, and there I found the bag. It had been taken to that hotel by mistake. I brushed my-mif up, dusted off the bag and carried it to Mr. ierbilt's room, knocked gently and was told to come in, and I presented the bag with a great flourish, and expected, of course, that I should at least get a \$10 bill, as I was out from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and several hours of searching. He said quickly: 'Thanks, porto see if the contents were all right, revealed be fact that there was only a single shirt in t. Then he sust ned the bag shut, dived into his trousers pocket and fished out a quarter, by all that is holy. I left that room in a burry, and you could have knocked me down with a feather when I got out into the ball.

Great Loss of Force. In a paper recently read before one of the

English associations of engineers, the writer asserted that, according to present methods of dealing with the motive power of the steam engine, only some 20 per cent. was made available, 50 per cent. of the energy developed in the furnace being thrown away, and it is quite common to realize no greater efficiency than about 4 per cent. on the gross or potential energy of the fuel. In large fac-tories, that amit of the power being concentrated in one or two great machines, sation can be taken advantage of, and, with water besters, and other appliances, double the above figures realized—but in the very best engines, with all the latest improve-ments and elaborations, not more than 12)4 per cent. has ever been realized, nor is it possible to realize more, and even this 12% per cent can only be obtained by the finest of wire drawing and the best of coal-New

The Herote Method.

Soldiers in the Russian army are said to be cured of intemperance by a curious and heroic method. The inebriate is locked up, and given only food boiled in his favorite systemed spirit and water. He soon becomes hornibly sick, but is kept on this diet until the very sight or seem of spirit creates in him an inextinguishable loathing for th-Arkansaw Traveler.

BANDITS OF BURMAH.

ROGUES WHO ANOINT THEMSELVES WITH COCOANUT OIL.

Exciting Adventures with the "Da coits"-How the Bands Operate-Slip pery and Dangerous Customers-Incidents of a Night-Religious Traits.

Burmah resembles Italy and Greece in one respect. It is a land of brigands. These robbers are called "Dacoits," and, like their European brethren, work in bands or com-panies having a chief with absolute authority, licutenants and other subordinate officers. They are daring, rapacious and cruet, setting no value on human life and exposing their own fearlessly. They resemble the European banditti in their wise policy of keeping good friends with the peasantry and toiling people. They thus insure supplies, for which they pay liberally, and gain the earliest intelligence of any pursuit by the government troops. The Dacoits do not take any prisoners to their fastnesses to be ransomed; they simply lay their hands upon all the valuables they can carry away with them, and move off with great rapidity. One band operating in the country near Tounghoo numbered about 500 men, under the leadership of Mingloung, a cool, cunning and brave chief. He had some royal blood in his veins, being related to the king reigning at the time at

Mandalay. They go upon these expeditions in a per-fectly unde state, having previously rubbed themselves well over with coccanut or se-same oil. They proceed with their wholesale robbery in perfect silence, the only light they carry being the inevitable cigar or large cigarette, which each one smokes. As they enter a bouse they puff away, and hold the lighted end to ascertain the exact where-abouts of any article they desire to carry off. Should any one awaken and attempt to re-sist or raise an alarm, he or she is speedily dispatched with the keen dha, or knife, they all carry; but should any general alarm be raised and decided resistance made, then a retreat is ordered, and the party clear off is as quick order as possible. There being few roads, properly so called in Burmah, retreat is in consequence easy for the thieves, whit know every intricate footpath in the jumple

A numerous band of Dacosts once, under the leadership of Mingloung, had the an dacity to make a raid upon the European can tonment in Pegu. The night of the raid was dark and stormy, it being the commencement of the rainy moonsoon, or season. Ever thing was thus favorable to their design; ab sence of proper guards, and a pitchy dark atmosphere, faintly and fitfully illuminated here and there by the few oil lanterns sus pended occasionally at the entrances of the bungalows. Every one had retired to rest and all was quiet by midnight. At about I a. m. the stillness was broken by the discharge of firearms. Several pistoi shots rang out through the allence of the night, and in a short time shouts, executions, etc., were heard, putting the whole cantonment in a state of uprear. Some of the young fellows started for the barracks and brought down a detachment of troops, furnished with lan-terns, to make a thorough investigation of the cause of the disturbance. Nothing, how-ever, was discovered, nor any persons found to be near the cantonment, although several asserted that Dacoits had paid them a visit and that one or more of them was shot.

After posting a proper guard, nothing fur-ther was done until daylight came. In the morning, by the side of the road, a couple of hundred yards from the canton-ment, were found the nude, tattooed bodies of two Burmans, headless, however, for, achead any of the band who may be killed during a foray, or so writingly wounded as to be incapable of escaping. By their method of mutilation the individuality of the robbers was lost. As the Daccits have agents in the various cities for the disposal of their stolen goods, who are sworn mem-bers of the band, and who estenably pursus honest vocations in life, such as shroffs (bankers), goldsmiths, merchants, etc., it would inevitably tend to betray them and injure their "business" were any of their killed and wounded left behind them to be recognized by their captors. When an extensive raid is contemplated every member of the band is liable to be called upon to serve at the summons of the chief. cadavers therefore gave no cine to the idea tity of the perpetrators of the outrage, it merely let us know that a party of Ducesta had been let loose among us, and not any ordinary Indian housebreakers.

The incidents of the night were as follows: A young merchant and a physician shared a bungalow between them. The former was awakened by the doctor, who was shouting: "Wake up! Thieves!" and who at the same time made a tremendous out with a saler at two dusky forms dimly seen escaping by the window. The doctor, who was an athletic Sect of some six feet four inches in height, declared that he split one fellow's skull clean On striking a light they discovered that their shotguns, rifles and ammunition were gone; their Colt's army revolvers were even taken from under their pillows. It was the maladroitness of one of the robbers which caused their detection. He let a bit of hot cigar seb full upon the doctor's face as he was tickling that gentleman with a feather to make him shift his position in the bed so as to allow the rescal to take the revolver from under the pillow. The doctor arose at once, but was too late to save his Coit, for, before be could extricate himself from the musquite bars, the thirf was off with it

The young merchant had not been awak-ened until roused by the doctor. The thief who had him in hand had performed the tickling with too much admittees and judgment. Several other bungalows had been entered and completely sacked of every valuable. Arms of all descriptions, ammuni-tion, uniforms, money, silver drinking cups, rings, breastpins and other trinksts—all were carried off. One of the sufferers said he had dreamed he had seen persons smoking in his bedroom, but did not awaren to realize that it was no dream, but an artual occurrence, until too late. The houses are easy of entrance, as the walls prove no obstacle to the Decoits, armed with their keen, bladed dhas, sharpened to a razorlike edge. binded data, anarpened to a fairning edge.
They simply cut a hole in the wooden or
wattled bamboo walls, near the floor, and
creep in. Once inside they always open a
window in case they are compelled to make
a hasty crit. The whole cantonment would doubties have been plundared but for the

catastrophe which put them all to flight. With all their ferocity and penchant for appropriating other people's goods. Decuits are extremely religious, a trait not uncom-mon with some civilized thieres. They often build pagedas to propiliate their deity, and so obtain a short cut to Neibhan, fully believing that they can by such acts of plety gain a speedier entrance into Guada bosom than their questionable acts to earch would entitle them to — Cha Aubrey in San Francisco Chronicie.

The Paper Hanger in Ja The Paper Hanger in Japan.
The Japanese, in making their wall paper, hanner the shoets together along their margine and thee join them, so that the paper goes up on the wall as a solid piece. Layers of paper pulp, as many as seven or eight, are often basten together in making embound paper, the thickness of the valled work depending on the number of layers. The sheets before joining are about two by three feet square. The strength of this wall paper, as well as the endurance of the colors with which it is removed or inequared, is remarked by House Journal.

Marb Worse Now

Mos Travis-Oh, what dreadful torture they used to practice in the Middle Agrel Think of breaking a man on the wheel! De Smith—No worse than nowadays: you